Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1827. [NO. 115.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Clerks of the Superior Courts,

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the NEW MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them. in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be $10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1826.—2t13.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, vs. Nancy Blalock. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. $4.

Notice.

THE subscriber having closed his books, business will be done for cash, or note on demand. Prices will be low—Sole Leather, 28 cents per lb.—Harness and Upper Leather, low. Those that have accounts open, will do well to call and settle them, or they will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES T ASBURY.

January 12, 1827.—2t15

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity. November Term, 1826.

Trustees of the Congregation of Gilead *vs.* The Heirs at Law of William Henderson, deceased—Cross bill, to recover the Legacy.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that James Henderson, sen. James Venable, James Henderson, son of Archibald, John Henderson and his wife Rebecca, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held in Charlotte on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.

Joseph Wilson *vs.* George T. Hersey and A. D. Murphey.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that George T. Hersey, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that unless he appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1827.

A.
Amos Alexander, James Asbury 3,
Maj. Thos. Alexander, James Ames 3,
Joseph Armstrong, Malinda Alexander,
Isaac or Dan Alexander.

B.
James Black, Jacob Bostain 2,
James Blunt, John Buoys,
Mary Barringer 2, William Bostwick 3,
Matthew Bain, John Black,
Upton Byram, Richard Boilles,
Polady Brinkle, James Boys,
Zacheus Barnes, Marian Black.

C.
Fleet Cox, Dr. David T. Caldwell,
Dr. P. C. Caldwell, David Cross,
Messrs. Coleman & Greer, John Caston,
David Colter, Capt. Cook,
Harvey Cannada.

D.
Thomas Dunn, John A. Dickson,
Samuel Duffy, Jacob Dewlin,
Elizabeth Daniel, James Dinkins 2,
Robert Dinkins, Daniel Dougherty,
Lewis Dinkins.

E.
Charles Elms, jr. Richard C. Edmonson.

F.
Joseph Flinn 2, William Flinn,
John Faires, H. Foster,
Nancy Flowers, James Ferrier,
Robert Faires, G.
Daniel Gallant 2, Moses V. Grant,
Moses Green, Col. Thos. Greer, jr.

H.
William Hutchison, Thomas Houston,
Daniel Hyams, Daniel A. Hall,
Dr. Saml. Henderson 2, John Hipp,
William Harris, Henry Hartis,
John Hartgrove, Elam Hunter,
Henry Hoover. K.
Sarah W. Kinchell, Marcus Kennedy,
Ephraim Kendrick, David Karr,
David S. Karr. L.
Margaret A. Lowrie, 2 Jean Lemmond,
William Luckey, John Lowry.

M.
Hugh M'Lure, Ann M'Lure 2,
William Meghee, Daniel M'Gill,
Joseph Mehaffey, Alexr. Monteith,
Wm. M'Cord, Thomas Moore,
James Morrison, Matthew Miller,
David M'Daniel, Eliza M'Kee,
Philemon Morris, Benjamin Morrow,
Robert M'Kinley. N.
John Norment, Mary Nowlin,
Herman S. Noble, Moses Neely,
Parmilia Newby. O. Nathan Orr.

P.
Joseph Pritchard 3; Rev. Walter S. Pharr;
Thomas Park. John Peoples,
Washington Plummer, Col. William Porter,
Samuel Porter, Catharine Pharr,
Wm. L. Patton. R.
Joseph Reed, Dr. Joseph Ross,
Amelia Russ, John Rogers,
William Rives, Alex. Robison,
William Robison, John Roberson.

S.
Sh'ff. of Mecklenburg 2, Hugh Smith,
Green Smith, Richard Springs,
John Secrist, Hugh & Eli Stewart,
Joseph Sample, William P. Springs,
Elizabeth Shields, William Smith,
Elijah B. Setzer. T.
Maria W. Taylor, Silas Templeton,
Henry Tomson. W.
Robert Watson, W. P. Waugh,
Margaret Wilson, Isaac Wilson,
Rev. John M. Wilson, 2 Francis Wilson,
William Walker, James Wilson.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

133—3t15

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Lincolnton, N. C. 1st January, 1827.

A.
Henry Asbury; Martha Abernathy,
Bartholomew Abernathy.

B.
Pride Bradshaw, Jacob Burns,
Joseph Brotherton, Henry Butts,
Joshua Beam, Mary Baker,
William Boils, Francis Beattie,
John Baird, Henry Banich,
William Beal, Mathias Baringer,
James Blakely, John Butts,
Rev. David Balew, John Bandy,
David Borkout. C.
Daniel Callis, Thomas Crow,
John Carpenter, Daniel Cam.

D.
George Detherow, Forney & Abernathy,

G.
Robert Gasten. Philip Gross 2,
John Gibson, Daniel Hudson,
Philip R. Hoyle, Henry Hoss,
Henry Hoover. I.
Mrs. Mary H. Irby, Sarah Isler.

K.
Jacob Killian, James Kingcade,
Thos. Kendrick. L.
Peggy Lawrence, Jacob Lutz 2,
Michael Link, Samuel Loots,
Isaac Lawrence, Levi Lockman.
Samuel Martin 2, John Murphy,

P. & R.
James Pattillo, John Rankin,
Jonas Bader, Dr. E. Reese,
Paul O. Reese, William Roberts,
John Reynolds, David Russel,
James Ramsy, Catherine Robison,
James Ronney, Henry Roop.

S.
John Speck, George Summey,
John Seif, Martin Shuford,
John Smith, John Sanders,
Abner L. Sherrill, T.
Conrad Tipps, Catharine Thornbury,
David Thornbur, V. & W.
John Vickers. H. L. Willis.

D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

70—t15*p*

Attachments and Bonds
For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Treasurer's Report.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to the act of Assembly which requires of the Public Treasurer of this State, for the time being, an annual report to the Legislature, I do myself the honor respectfully to submit the following, to wit:

The Receipts at the Treasury of North Carolina for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1825, and ending with the last day of October, 1826, including sundry payments of arrearages and the public taxes of every other description which became due and were paid at the Treasury of this State within that period; together with the dividends declared by our three several Banks and which were not appropriated; the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant lands lately entered and paid for in course of the time above mentioned; and the collection made from the bonds given by the purchasers of the public lands near Raleigh which were sold in 1820, amount to one hundred and thirty-five thousand, one hundred and forty-seven dollars, and forty-nine cents, and one fourth of a cent; including an item of twenty-one thousand and forty-two dollars, and seventy cents, received into the Treasury in course of the year, as a reimbursement of the like sum theretofore advanced and paid out of it, in aid of the fund for Internal Improvements and to extinguish the claims of sundry Indians of the Cherokee Nation to certain reservations of lands in Haywood county (135.147 49¼.)

To this sum the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first day of November, 1825, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last General Assembly, being added, viz:—One hundred and thirteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty four dollars, and twenty-seven cents, and three fourths of a cent, an aggregate amount of two hundred and forty nine thousand, and thirty-one dollars, and seventy-seven cents, is formed ($249,031 77.)

From this sum total, disbursements have been made within the time first above mentioned, including the defaced and worn Treasury Notes burnt by the last Assembly, to amount of one hundred and twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seven cents ($123,729 07,) the vouchers for which, including a warrant of transfer for twelve thousand, three hundred and four dollars, ninety-five cents, and an half ($12,304 95½) to the common school or education fund, have been handed over to the Comptroller, and passed upon by that Officer.

This expenditure being deducted from the aggregate amount above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, three hundred and two dollars, and seventy cents remaining in the Treasury of this State on the first day of November last—say on the first day of November, 1826, and hereafter to be accounted for ($127,302 70.)

For the several items forming the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the Public Treasurer asks leave respectfully to refer to the printed statements prepared and furnished by the Comptroller, for the use of the Members of the present General Assembly.

The State Bank of North-Carolina declared dividends in the months of December and June last at the rate of 4 per cent.; which, on the shares held in it by this State, amounted to twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars; which were passed to the credit of the State by that Bank, and are, of course, included in the amount of the receipts at the Public Treasury first above mentioned:—the December dividend, however, was, as usual, subjected to a reduction of three thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-four cents; being the amount of the interest which had accrued and was payable out of it to the Bank according to law, on account of the unpaid for shares of the stock held therein by North-Carolina, at the time of the declaration of the said dividend:—the voucher for which reduction from the dividend and payment to the Bank, is included in the general account of expenditures or disbursements for the late fiscal year, and will be found in the files handed over to the Comptroller, as above mentioned.

The Bank of Cape Fear and Newbern likewise declared half yearly dividends in the months above mentioned; the Bank of Cape Fear at the rate of three per cent.: and the Bank of Newbern at the rate of 4 per cent.; part of the proceeds of which it will be recollected are appropriated and go to the fund created for Internal Improvements:—and those Banks declared also additionally at the same times and at the same rate, on the stock or shares of their capital lately purchased by the State; the first named to amount of nineteen hundred and fifty-six dollars;—and the other to amount of eight hundred and eighty-four dollars; which two sums were paid into the common Treasury of the State, and are included in the warrant of transfer to the education fond therein before noticed.

Of the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, three hundred and two dollars and seventy cents above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the Public Treasurer to the State of North-Carolina on the first day of November last, forty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty five cents were deposited and stood at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank at Raleigh.

Thirty-three thousand and seven dollars and thirty-one cents were deposited and stood at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh.

And nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, were deposited, in like manner, and stood at my credit as Public Treasurer, in the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville.

The remainder consists of worn and redeemed Treasury Notes, which have so considerably and so rapidly accumulated since the first of November last, as to put it out of my power hitherto to count and prepare them for burning, which shall however be done as soon as practicable:—of warrants and other claims on the Treasury paid off and taken up since the close of the late fiscal year:—and of Bank Notes and current Treasury Notes kept in the office for the purpose of meeting the demands or expenditures of the day, which are often great and rarely fail to be considerable.

It will be seen from the Comptroller's Statements, as well as from this Report, that the common school fund had at its credit, on the first day of November last, the sum of twelve thousand three hundred and four dollars ninety five cents and a half; since which time and on the 7th of December instant, the dividend declared by the Cape Fear Navigation Company for 1826 on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, amounting to four hundred and twenty dollars, (which also is appropriated and belongs to that fund,) has been paid into the Treasury of the State: this item however could neither be reported nor officially made known by me to the Comptroller on the first day of November last, the day on which all the public accounts are made up and balanced; because *payment* was not at that time made by the Company, nor was it in fact made until the 7th of the month following, a circumstance which would leave me free to omit noticing it here, nor should I do it, were it not for my anxious desire to place this infant fund in the most respectable point of view in my power; and from my wish likewise, to do even more than common justice to the patriotic zeal and entiring endeavors of this the only Navigation Company in the State which has, as yet, declared any dividend whatever:—and, acting under the influence of the same principle and feeling, I may be permitted here to remark, that although the balance of the agricultural fund could not be transferred on the first of November last, on account of the provisions and limitation of the act of 1824 in regard to that fund, and because likewise of the unsatisfied claims which then existed and at present exist, as well as of others of the like nature which may be made upon it by counties that have not yet formed Agricultural Societies, but which may still do so, in February next these difficulties and hindrances will be done away; when the transfer of a respectable balance from the agricultural to the common school fund may be looked forward to, with reasonable hope and expectation; at which time likewise it is highly probable, and, indeed, well nigh certain, that the Comptroller will, by his warrant, transfer also to the same fund, the amount of the dividend last above mentioned.

The Public Treasurer has rendered to the President of the Board of Internal Improvements an account of his receipts and expenditures from the first of November, 1825, to the first of November, 1826, comprehending the payments made at the Treasury by the purchasers of parts of the Cherokee Lands, together with all other monies received by him which are subject to the drafts or disposal of that Board; which shows or leaves in his hands an unexpended sum or balance of twenty three thousand, four hundred and seven dollars, and twenty-three cents, yet to be accounted for, ($23,407 23,) a copy or abstract of which account or statement accompanies this, and is marked with the letter A.

The Treasurer has the honor likewise to submit to the General Assembly an abstract of receipts and disbursements, or statement of account, showing the condition of the agricultural fund of North-Carolina on the first day of November last, which will be found to leave a balance of seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-five cents ($7,965 95.)

The Treasury Notes last ordered by the General Assembly were not all issued or sold on the first day of November last, nor are the whole of them yet disposed of, a few sheets remaining still on hand, but not more than will probably be sold in course of the present session of the Assembly: this item, however, in conformity with the assurance given by the Treasurer in his last annual report, was incorporated in his general account for 1826 as settled with the Comptroller on the first day of November last, and was then set off and balanced by the delivery of Bank Stock or shares, purchased for the use and benefit of the State, to that officer in full of the same:—and to him was likewise delivered, at the same time, other Shares of Bank Stock bought with the surplus monies in the Treasury in course of the fiscal year of 1826, to the amount of ten thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, as may be seen by his statements furnished for the use of the Members of this Assembly: The stock above mentioned was of the three several Banks of North-Carolina: The shares which were of the State Bank and of the Bank of Newbern, which have hitherto and for years past declared their dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. half yearly, were purchased at par: and those which were of the Bank of Cape-Fear, which has latterly declared at the rate of three per cent. half yearly only, were bought at ninety-five dollars per share.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to cede to the United States a certain tract of land called Bogue Banks," the sum of twelve hundred and eighty-seven dollars has been sent or remitted to me by Lieutenant William A. Ellison, of the Engineers, and agent of fortifications at Fort Macon, to be deposited in the Public Treasury as the purchase money and in payment of the Lands ceded to the United States by North-Carolina, through the said Act: Applications have since been made at the Treasury by one or more of the claimants under the provisions of the said Act, for a part or portion of the money so deposited, or rather for information as to the manner or means necessary to the obtaining it: which have been necessarily postponed on the ground that the Public Treasurer is not clothed with any power by the act aforesaid, to judge either of the validity of the claims which might be preferred, or to pay off or discharge such as should be considered good and valid:—On the grounds likewise that all power in regard to this deposite rests wholly with the Legislature:—and on the ground moreover that the Public Treasurer has not yet seen or been furnished with the evidence on which any such claims rest.

A part of the purchase money bid for the lands belonging to this State, near Raleigh, and which were sold in 1820, remains still unpaid: Judgments have, from time to time, been had in every instance, save two, in which payment was withheld or delayed: but it has unfortunately happened that, in several cases, the purchasers, together with their securities, proved insolvent; and consequently the executions, which have been frequently issued, have been uniformly returned, in these cases, with an endorsement of "not satisfied," and of course without the money due:—The Law authorising and ordering the sale of those lands, provided that no deed or other conveyance should be made until the purchase money was fully paid up; and thus it happens that the lots of land so sold and not paid for still remain to the State, no conveyance or title whatever having been made for them by the Commissioners who were authorised and appointed to sell them:—The purchasers however continue to claim them and to exercise owner-ship over them, on the ground of having bid them off and covenanted to pay for them; although it is known and admitted that they have no power to do so, they and their securities having long since proved insolvent as aforesaid; and some of them continue likewise still to use the lots or lands as their own, by cutting and taking the timber from off them, and committing other wastes on them. The Public Treasurer heretofore made a like representation to the General Assembly, but as no effectual remedy was then or has since been provided, and these matters still remaining in the same or a worse situation, he has considered it his duty again to mention them, as there remains not the most distant prospect or probability that payments will be made; whilst the lots or lands in question will necessarily be lessened in value when dispoiled of the

remaining growth of timber at present on them, and will indeed thereby become in a measure worthless.

The expenses or statements of the Banks of this State, as required by a resolution of the Assembly of 1822, are herewith transmitted.

Much and respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, 27th December, 1826.

The Vice-President's Appeal.

Mr. Calhoun and the Rip-Rap Contract.

We published on Saturday, says the Baltimore Patriot, the proceedings of Congress relative to a charge made by E. Mix, and published in the Alexandria Gazette, against Mr. Calhoun, relative to the celebrated Rip-Rap contracts. That our readers may fully understand the causes which have produced this appeal from the Vice-President, we have conceived it necessary merely to republish, in connexion, all that has appeared in the newspapers in relation to it. A passage in Mr. Calhoun's letter, says the National Journal, may lead some to suppose that the charge of his having participated in the profits of the contracts, is made by the Alexandria Gazette. A reference to the annexed remarks of the Editor of that paper will show that this is incorrect: he says, unequivocally, "for ourselves, we acquit Mr. Calhoun of any participation in the profits of the contracts made by him." It is Mr. Mix who makes the accusation; and, as he says, upon the authority of letters in his possession from Col. Vandeventer.

From the Alexandria Phenix Gazette.

Most of our readers, we presume, have either heard or read of the celebrated Elijah Mix, whose name has been so often associated with Castle Calhoun and the Rip-Raps. This distinguished personage has again made his appearance in the political world, much to the annoyance, however, of those who contributed, and were still endeavoring to contribute, to his fortune and consequence. He has kicked up a dust in Washington, from which the whole tribe of his late associates are flying in every direction, denouncing him with an intensity of bitterness, equalled only by that of their previous friendship. It appears that the War Department was yesterday about to close a contract for a further supply of stone necessary to complete the fortifications at Old Point Comfort, and that this same Elijah Mix had made the lowest proposals; but just when he and some of his particular friends in the Department thought that every thing was as snug as heart could wish—a gentleman opportunely arrived from New-York, and as the Roanoke Senator would say, blew them *sky high, sir! sky high!!*

The gentleman alluded to is the author of several articles, signed Hancock, (which appeared in the New-York papers,) scrutinizing the official conduct of Mr. Calhoun, while Secretary of War. To this gentleman Elijah Mix addressed a letter, under date of 1st November, 1825, charging Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Vandeventer, of the War Department, with a direct participation in the notorious Rip-Rap contract, and stating that he had the receipt of the latter gentleman for $19,500, a portion of which was declared, by him, to be for Mr. Calhoun's use. The letter was marked "confidential;" but Hancock not choosing to consider it so, communicated it yesterday to the Secretary of War, who immediately rejected Mix's proposals, deeming him unworthy to be a party in a contract, and thinking, probably, that such a man might have the hardihood hereafter, to make an attempt upon *his* reputation.

We have procured a copy of the letter, which will be found below, *verbatim et literatim.* What course will be pursued in regard to it, we cannot say. But it is rumored that a call will be made for it by the Senate to-day. For ourselves, we acquit Mr. Calhoun of any participation in the *profits* of contracts made by him; but we are not disposed to acquit him of *connivance*, nor can we disbelieve the charge in relation to Mr. Vandeventer, who is the brother-in-law of Mix, until he shall have vindicated his character, and punished Mix for so unprincipled an outrage.

Georgetown, Nov. 1, 1825.

TO THE AUTHOR OF HANCOCK.

If any information is wanted on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's infidelity, I have it in my power, I think, to furnish you matter sufficient to awaken any unbiassed mind, that he was concerned in the Rip-Rap contract, either directly or indirectly; and I have written letters of Vanderventer's which most positively mention, that he [Calhoun] was engaged and received some portion of the contract. I knew that Vandeventer was making a traffic of it, and I represented to him [Calhoun] the injustice of compelling me to pay the amount of the advance which Vandeventer had received. He told me his decision was final, and that there was no appeal,—although he must have known the injustice of the decision, and I gave him, at the same time, a receipt which I had received from Vandeventer, which he [Calhoun] refused to receive.—Let me hear from you as early as possible, and state what way I shall direct you. Your obedient, E. MIX.

N. B. On the subject of General Swift, you are misinformed; and I can put you in the way to know another person whom you have suspected.

The following note from Mr. Mix appeared in the Intelligencer of Friday morning:

TO THE EDITORS.

Having seen a publication in the Alexandria Gazette of this date, purporting to be a copy of a letter addressed by me to some person in New-York, I take the earliest opportunity publicly to pronounce that publication not to be a true copy of any letter penned by me. E. MIX.

28th December, 1826.

The Gazette of Friday morning corrects its first publication of Mr. Mix's letter, thus—"In Mix's letter to "Hancock," which we published yesterday, the amount of the receipt, said to have been given by Vandeventer to Mix, was accidentally omitted in copying. It was $19,500, as stated in our remarks which preceded the letter. We find, also, that the date was the *second* instead of the *first* of November, 1825." It is presumed with these corrections to be "a true copy."

The Gazette of Saturday has the following remarks, by which our readers will be able to come at the true reading of the letter referred to:

"It was our intention to give a "true copy," and we thought until the next day, that we had done so. We did not, however, and we yesterday corrected an error, which though unimportant, left room for equivocation. Besides the omission of the "$19,500," which was the amount of the receipt given by Vandeventer to Mix, we understand that the interpolation of Mr. Calhoun's name in brackets, has been objected to. The word ["Calhoun"] was inserted by us several times, in order to make the letter intelligible to every reader; and by putting the interpolations in brackets, we intended to convey the idea, that they were not in the orginal letter. We were understood by every intelligent reader, and Mix has only aggravated his folly, by resorting to a subterfuge so easily exposed.

From the National Journal.

Mr. Calhoun's Letter to the House of Representatives.

As introductory to a few brief remarks, which appear to us to be called for, on this letter, we ask the attention of our readers to the facts which recently occurred, and which created the occasion for it.

Elijah Mix, among others, had made proposals at the War Department for a supply of materials to complete the public works at Old Point Comfort. The offer of Mix was the lowest, and, of course, he was entitled to the contract, if no objection existed. But when the contract was about to be concluded, Mr. Saterlee Clark, who had recently arrived in the City from New-York, called on the Secretary of War, and asked leave to read him a letter which he had received from Mix, dated November 2, 1825. When he had arrived, in the reading, to that part of the letter, in which it was stated that there was evidence to show that Mr. Calhoun had had participation in the benefits of a former contract in the Department, while he himself was at the head of it, Mr. Barbour interrupted him and observed that that was a foul calumny on the character of his predecessor in office. Clark replied that it was so, and that his object in reading the letter to the Secretary was that such a calumniator might not have another contract in the Department. This, we understand, was at Mr. Barbour's dwelling house. On going to the Department, and reflecting on the subject, he came to the conclusion that Mix was not a proper person to deal with, and gave accordingly the contract to the next bidder, and *immediately returned the letter to Clark.* It was not lodged on the files of the Department, nor was any copy kept of it. The copy used for publication by the newspapers was obtained, we suppose from Clark himself. These are the facts as we have understood them, and as we believe they exist.

The occurrence having become known, and the letter itself being published, Mr. Calhoun on Friday made his communication to the House.

Whether the occasion called for any such proceeding at all as that which Mr. Calhoun has adopted, is a question which we are not disposed to discuss. In that particular he had a perfect right to judge for himself, and to decide on what his station and character required. We cannot refrain from observing, however, that he seems to us to have placed himself in a condition of considerable awkwardness by one part of the proceeding; we mean by his abandoning the chair of the Senate, until the matter should be inquired into, and disposed of: for, after all, there is no charge against him, except what is stated solely on Mix's authority, whom he himself designates as a "base instrument;" and, therefore, whom he can hardly consider capable, by his own bare assertion, of fixing any stigma on any fair reputation. We repeat, however, that Mr. Calhoun was the rightful judge of what his own character required; and, although we might differ with him in regard to the propriety or necessity of the course adopted, we should not complain of it, nor would others, if, in pursuing that course, he had not, as we think he has, indulged in insinuations, and thrown out imputations, very injurious to other gentlemen, whose reputations are as untarnished as is that of Mr. Calhoun.

While we avow our conviction that there is no reason whatever to believe Mr. Calhoun guilty of any personal participation in the Rip-Rap contract, such as Mix alleges, we cannot but point out what might appear to be, we hope it is not, in reality, an attempt on his part to forestall the public sympathy, and to produce an impression that others, by the aid of low means and instruments, have endeavored to injure his reputation by false charges and calumny. We say it is evident to us, that an inference of this sort may be drawn (we would gladly hope it was not so intended) from some parts of the letter.

In that communication Mr. Calhoun says, "when such attacks assume the character of impeachable offences, and become, in some degree, official, by being placed among the public records, an officer thus assailed, however base the instrument used, if conscious of innocence, can look for refuge only to the Hall of the immediate representatives of the People. It is thus I find myself most unexpectedly placed."

Now, as we have already said, no charge against Mr. Calhoun has been placed among the records, or, by any other act, been made in any degree official. As we have already stated, Mr. Barbour having read Mix's letter, with becoming promptitude and just feeling of indignation, refused to give Mix the contract, and returned the letter to its owner. No copy was made of it at the Department, nor was any trace of the occurrence left upon its records.—These being the facts, what ground is there we ask, for the foregoing statement in Mr. Calhoun's letter?

Again; Mr. Calhoun says, "On Wednesday morning last, "it was for the first time intimated to me, that charges of a very serious nature against me were lodged in one of the "Executive Departments."

Now, the facts which we have already stated show that no charge was lodged in the Department against Mr. Calhoun.—No charge was made against him. The charge, as far as there was any charge at all, was a charge by Clark against Mix, of having slandered Mr. Calhoun.

It is further be remarked, that in that passage of his communication which we have first above cited, Mr. Calhoun speaks of a "base instrument" having been "USED" to assail his character. By "base instrument," we suppose he means Mix: but who, would he have the public believe, has "*used*" Mix for the purpose of assailing his character? Connecting this form of expression with what he says of the charges being "lodged in one of the Executive Departments;" and of its being made "the basis of an official act," the inference might naturally follow, that Mr. Calhoun does mean to leave it to be inferred that the Secretary of War has *used* Mix for the purpose of assailing his character. If we are not mistaken in this view of the matter, we shall be glad to see our error pointed out. If we are in no error, we are then constrained to say it becomes Mr. Calhoun to make such explanation as will show that Mix, in his foul aspersion of the public character of an individual, has not found an imitator.

We have yet another observation to make on this letter of the Vice-President; and with that we shall take leave of the subject for the present. It is this: The letter would produce the impression that Mr. Calhoun had now for the first time been made acquainted with any imputations on his character in regard to the Rip Rap contract. Now, it was stated, and truly stated in our paper of Monday, that this was no new matter, but merely the revival of an old story. The grossest imputations had been made upon the character of Mr. Calhoun, in regard to this business, while he was still Secretary of War, and published in this city, under his own eye; of which, nevertheless, he did not deem it necessary to take any public notice. In proof of this, take the following paragraph, from the Washington Gazette, May, 1822.

"When the iniquitous Rip Rap contract was formed, Mr. Calhoun was at his post, and instead of being guardian of the "public treasury, was *privy to the fraud* practised on the government."

To what motive then are we to ascribe the present effort, which we think is evidently made in the letter, of representing the present occurrence as a new but premeditated attack, now suddenly made on the Vice-President for the purpose of prostrating his reputation and character?

The subject is now before a Committee, which, while we are confident that it will do entire justice to Mr. Calhoun, will do equal justice also, we trust, to others.

A Public Dinner was recently given to General Harrison, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Ohio, by the citizens of Gibson county, in the State of Indiana, on the occasion of his visiting that neighborhood. On the General's health being drank, he returned his thanks to the company in a short address, in the course of which he said, "that he would endeavor to merit a continuance of their good opinion, in the honorable station in which the confidence of the people of Ohio had placed him. As he had nothing to conceal with regard to his opinions and political course, he would state, that he was a supporter of the present administration, although he did not vote for Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams, he said, had hitherto pursued the policy which he believed to be well calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the Union."

Chas. Courier.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.—Mr. Hill, of Franklin, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Public Printer, reported that Lawrence & Lemay were duly elected; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Pickett, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the engrossed bill to amend the act of 1820, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rutherford, Burke and Lincoln," without amendment. The bill was then read the second and third times, and a message was sent to the other House, asking their concurrence in the amendment made by the Senate on the second reading of the said bill.

On motion of Mr. M'Leary, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law respecting executors and administrators, as to make their settlements with the Court final, at some limited time, after the heirs come to mature age.

The following engrossed bills from the House of Commons were read the first, second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled: A bill to establish a poor house in Anson county; and a bill to amend the act of 1825, establishing a poor house in Burke county.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.—A message from the House, proposing that the two Houses proceed this day to ballot for two Judges of the Superior Courts, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Judge Nash and the death of Judge Paxton; and stating that Willie P. Mangum, James Martin, Robert Strange, Tho's P. Devereux and Joseph Pickett are in nomination; which proposition was agreed to.

The other House having concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the engrossed bill to amend the act of 1820, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rutheroford, Burke and Lincoln, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The proposition from the House of Commons, that the Governor's message, and the resolution of the Legislature of Georgia which accompanied it, be referred to a select joint committee, was agreed to, and Messrs Seawell, Pickett, M'Kay, Spaight of Craven, and Stokes were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. King presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Iredell county, in relation to the duty of constables. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe in the Chair, on the bill giving to the people the election of Sheriffs; and, after about two hours spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with an amendment to strike out the first section. On the question to concur with the report of the committee, the yeas and nays being equal—31 to 31—the Speaker gave his casting vote in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, the bill was then postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Sneed, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for two Judges of the Superior Courts, reported that Robert Strange was duly elected. Concurred in.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.—Mr. Forney, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Judge of the Superior Courts, reported that James Martin, of Rowan county, was duly elected. Concurred in.

Mr. Leak, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Maj. General of the 8th division, reported that Brig. Gen. James O. K. Williams was duly elected. Concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.—Mr. Morehead presented a bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish Courts for that purpose; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to emancipate slaves on certain conditions; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. Mr. Shepperd, a bill to present litigation by regulating costs in certain cases; which was read the first time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bain, who voted in the majority on the question of the rejection of the bill, to provide for the support of the insolvents and the education of their children, moved for its re-consideration, which was negatived.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.—Messrs Donohe, Wyche, Scott and Fisher were appointed a committee on the subject of establishing a Medical Board for this State.

Mr. Swain, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Burke and Buncombe, on the subject of a new county, reported that the committee deem it inexpedient to grant their prayer.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. Scott presented the memorial of A. D. Murphey, stating, that in consequence of the lottery granted him at the last Session being restricted to three drawings, and the sum authorised to be raised so small, he was unable to dispose of the scheme to individuals who deal in that kind of adventure, and praying that the Legislature will authorise him to raise a larger sum, and that no restrictions may be imposed on the number of drawings. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Fisher offered a resolution, proposing the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses, to prepare a memorial to Congress, praying for an extinction of the remaining Indian title to lands in this State; which was laid on the table.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill respecting the granting of licences to students of law under age; but rose without making any amendment to the bill. It was then put on its passage, and, after a short debate, rejected—81 to 39.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.—Mr. Bain, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Public Printer, reported that Lawrence & Lemay were duly elected; which report was concurred in.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to refer the memorial of A. D. Murphey to a joint select Committee. Messers. Forney, Stokes, M'Kay, Sneed and Montgomery, of the Senate, and Messrs. Scott, Alfred. Moore, Potter, Alexander & Spruill, were appointed the said committee on the part of this House.

Mr. Strange, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Burke county, reported unfavourable to their prayer.—Concurred in.

The resignation of William Dismukes as Colonel commandant of the first regiment of Anson County Militia, was read and accepted.

Mr. Bain presented a resolution, instructing the committee on Internal Improvement to inquire into the expediency of altering and amending the several acts in force, relative to common high ways or roads, leading to places of public worship.

The bill to amend the revenue act by taxing gates at race courses, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Wyche, postponed indefinitely.—Ayes 66, Nays 62.

Monday, January 8.

Mr. Strange, from the committee of Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the bill to empower Joseph Houston to erect gates across certain roads, reported that it is expedient to pass the same, which report was concurred in. Mr. Allison then moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was negatived, and the bill passed its second reading.

Received from the Governor by his private Secretary, Mr. Campbell, a message, transmitting a resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress "to promote such an alteration of the Constitution of the United States as will prevent the election of President from devolving in any event on the House of Representatives, and which, at the same time, will preserve inviolate all the rights of the States growing out of the compromises of the Constitution;" which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that the said resolution be referred to a select committee.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.—On motion of Mr. Foy, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the levying of executions by constables on insolvent debtors' lands, as to include all the executions which may be in the hands of a constable in one scire facias, and thereby incur thereon but one set of costs.

Mr. Newland presented a resolution in favor of Samuel M'D. Tate, Sheriff of Burke county; which was referred to the committee of Claims.

The bill to empower Jos. Houston, of Iredell county, to erect gates across certain roads, was read the third time and order to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.—Mr. Carson presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas in many parts of this State much difficulty is experienced in procuring proper persons to accept the appointment of Constables, owing, in part, to the smallness of the fees and the great responsibility under the bonds now required to be given by them:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to Constables, as to allow them a certain per centum on all executions collected and accounted for by them.

Mr. Poor presented the petition of

dry citizens of Burke county, praying for the appropriation of 1500 dollars to complete the opening of a certain road across the mountains, as described in their petition. Referred to the committee of Internal Improvement.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, on the bill to alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 8.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives the Resolution of Mr. Cambreleng, calling for the correspondence with the Netherlands, in relation to discriminating duties, was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted, calling upon the War Department for a statement of the number of the surviving officers of the continental establishment not on the Pension List; upon the Commissioners of Naval Hospitals, for the amount of the sum they have received and expended, and the balance unexpended; upon the treasury Department, for statemen s of the compensation allowed to surveyors of the United States. A Resolution, calling for a statement of the amount annually received and expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, from 1819 to 1826, was offered by Mr. Tomlinson. A Resolution offered by Mr. Haile, relative to the removal of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, to the west of the Mississippi, after some discussion, was laid on the table; and a Resolution offered by *Mr.* Weems to inquire into the expediency of assisting such free people of color as wish to be sent to Liberia, was rejected. The House adjourned without taking up the Bill for Revolutionary Claims.

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JANUARY 9.—In the Senate yesterday, the "Bill authorizing the President to cause a road to be opened between Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and Natchitoches, in Louisiana," which was rejected on Friday, was reconsidered. *Mr.* Reed's resolution proposing an inquiry into the necessity of increasing the salary of the Post *Master* General, was agreed to. The Bill entitled "an act to regulate process in the Courts of the United States," was ordered to a third reading. About one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, *Mr* Tucker's resolution, calling for information as to the names of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, was adopted, with a modification offered by himself. *Mr.* Blair, of Tennessee, offered two resolutions which lie on the table, calling on the President for information whether any Charges des Affaires have been appointed since the 1st of January, 1826, without the advice and consent of the Senate: and also calling for the amount of expenditures connected with the Quarter *Master's* and Ordnance Departments. *Mr.* Wickliffe laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the surveys of roads and canals which yet remain to be made. On motion of *Mr.* Jennings, of Indiana, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the propriety of reducing the price of public lands to seventy five cents per-acre or fifty cents, in proportion to the time they have been in the market. As soon as the resolutions were all offered, the House adjourned.

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JANUARY 11.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines of Missouri to be exposed to sale, was considered, and after some discussion, was laid on the table. The bill for opening military roads in the Territory of *Michigan*, was then taken up, and after an animated debate, was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, *Mr. Mercer* laid a resolution on the table calling for information relative to the Custom House receipts from 1815, to the present time. A Bill was reported from the Committee on *Manufactures*, relative to duties on imports; and a Bill from the *Military* Committee to increase the Corps of Engineers. The resolution offered by *Mr.* Wickliffe, and discussed on the preceding day, was adopted with a modification. The House then went into Committee on the Bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims to lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, but rose, without taking a vote upon it, and obtained leave to sit again. A message from the President was received, communicating an interesting report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to Dry Docks; and a communication from the War Department, containing the names of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, as far as they could be furnished.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1827.

A new Post-Office has been established in this county at Hickory Grove, on the Statesville road, and Mr. Jonathan Dewese appointed Postmaster.

In compliance with our promise, we publish, in this week's paper, the articles which led to the Vice-President's appeal to the House of Representatives. We also publish, from the National Journal, some statements in relation to this appeal, which we recommend to the reader's attention.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.—Robert Strange, of Fayetteville, and James Martin, of Salisbury, have been elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Nash, and the death of Judge Paxton. The temporary appointment conferred on Mr. Mangum by the Governor and Council, has consequently not been confirmed by the legislature. This will be a salutary admonition to their successors, to pay some regard to the public convenience in making appointments. The last Raleigh papers furnish us with the several ballotings, which we give below.

On the first balloting, the votes were as follows:

Robert Strange	100
Willie P. Mangum	75
James Martin	58
Joseph Picket	45
Thomas P. Devereux	39
Robert H. Burton	38
Scattering	27

Previous to a second balloting, the name of Joseph Pickett was withdrawn from the nomination. The result of the balloting was,

Martin 72—Mangum 68—Burton 29—Devereux 18—Blank 1.

A third balloting was had immediately, which resulted in the election of James Martin, the names of Robert H. Burton and Thomas P. Devereux having been previously withdrawn.—The vote was, for Martin 102—Mangum 84.

The bill giving to the people the election of Sheriffs, has been lost in the Senate by the casting vote of the Speaker. It was lost in the same manner last session.

A number of the presses in the service of the opposition are unceasing in their censure of the government, on account of its truly *American* conduct in relation te the West-India trade. The N. Y. Evening Post, with some others, can see no merit in the conduct of our government, and no blame in that of the British.—This is natural. Old habits and predilections cannot be so easily overcome. In our former difficulties with England, this same editor found it more consonant with his feelings to side with a foreign government, and vilify his own. We have the materials at hand, for placing his declarations *then*, side by side with his declarations *now*; and we may, in a short time, should we deem it necessary, thus exhibit him, that the public may judge what credit his assertions are entitled to on any differences between this country and Great-Britain.

This paper asserts,—and the assertion is widely circulated through the medium of other papers,—that the terms offered by Great-Britain were perfectly reciprocal, and as good as we had any right to expect. And what were these terms?—that our vessels were to be admitted into the ports of the *colonies* only, while the vessels of *Great-Britain*, as well as of her *colonies*, were to be admitted into ours! Any one can see, at a single glance, that these terms are far from being *reciprocal*, as they would secure to Great-Britain decided and very important advantages;—and had our government been so regardless of the interests of the country, as to have accepted them, the very men, with the exception, perhaps, of the editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, who are now so loud in their censure of the President for not acceding to them, would be the first to denounce him, and to accuse him of foreign partialities.

Let the people properly understand this subject—let it be *fairly* placed before them—and we have no doubt of their decision. They will support the government in the course it has pursued, and reward it with their approbation, which it has so well merited.

At our latest date from Washington, the committee of the House of Representatives on the Vice-President's appeal, was sitting daily, and occupying a good portion of each day in the investigation. It has been more protracted than was expected, and is supposed to have taken a pretty wide range. We shall probably receive the result of the investigation in season for our next.

The legislature of New-York assembled on the 2d instant. Gen. *Root*, one of the "immortal seventeen," was elected Speaker of the House, by a majority of 36 votes. Gov. Clinton's message is distinguished for ability and enlarged views; but we have no room for extracts.

The winter has been very severe in the northern states. Between Boston and Albany, the stages were unable to get along, owing to the depth of the snow; and from Montreal to Albany, it was necessary, at several places, to obtain the aid of oxen to drag the sleigh through immense snow banks.

In this part of the country, the cold has been more severe, and of longer continuance, than has been known for many years. Very little snow, however, has fallen.

By a late arrival at New-York, English papers have been received as late as the 25th November. They give a most dismal picture of the situation of the country, and of the distresses of the laboring classes. They bring nothing encouraging to the cotton planters—not the least improvement in price had taken place, although there had been a pretty steady demand for cotton at Liverpool during the week ending the 25th of November, and more extensive sales were made than for some time previous.

The following is from the correspondence of the Boston Courier, an *opposition paper*.

"The question, who shall be the next President, like Aron's rod, swallows up all others. From present appearances, one would think Mr. Adams is gaining ground, not only in various parts of the country, but at Washington also; in truth, Congress may be said to reflect public opinion rather than to direct it now a days. Mr. Adams is in himself a host; bred a politician, he knows all the movements of parties as soon as the machine is in motion; cautious, intelligent and decisive, he looks far ahead, and makes shrewd calculations to defeat plans in opposition to his. Every thing abroad or at home is known to him better than any of his predecessors knew them. Like Pitt during his administration, he is master of all his agents; they never become his masters by superior industry or watchfulness. The morning dawn and the midnight lamp are subservient to his ends and aims. No man rises earlier and retires later than the President of the U. States. No sanctified commentator on Holy Writ was ever more persevering than John Q. Adams. No one can cheat or deceive him, for he knows more than those around him. His cabinet may advise him often, but will seldom control him. He exacts much and will yield but little. He shrinks from no responsibilty, and assumes no extraordinary prerogative. He lavishes nothing in fondness, and indulges in no provoking partialities. If he does not, like some great politicians, steal into the affections of men, he perhaps does better by securing the dictates of their understandings. If some prefer another, but few dare attack him. Such a man is not easily dispossessed when in power. Still, however, the end is in doubt. Mr. Adams may, without using a fable, be said to have sprung into power from the brain of the people, General Jackson was the creature, I mean not to use the word in a political sense, of their admiration and affection, but while the heart is warm it is likely to guide or control the head. Whether the General will live in the affections of his friends long enough for the next struggle may to some be a problem. He will be injured by injudicious friends more than from decided enemies, in his arrangements for the struggle. His party now want concert and confidence in each other, and thay have as yet no vigorous champions in the field in full armour for the fight; every thing is now managed by them in Parthian warfare."

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, Miss MARY MAXWELL, aged 12 years and 5 months, daughter of Guy Maxwell, Esq. of this county. This young lady was prosecuting her studies in the female Academy of this place, when the irresistible mandate made its visitation, and within the space of 6 days, this amiaole and affectionate youth was hurled into an unknown world. She has left fond parents, together with many tender school associates, to lament the irreparable loss. The disease which terminated her existence was produced by a cold. During snch severe weather, and sudden transitions from heat to cold, and vice versa, it is hoped that people will be on their guard, as to exposures to cold. [COMMUNICATED.

GEORGE ALBERT JEFFERSON SMARTT is no more. On Monday, the 18th inst. he died at the residence of his mother, in the 24th year of his age. An inflammatory disease, much complicated in its nature, cut off, in the spring of life, this amiable young man. Besides a numerous and respectable circle of relatives and friends, he has left a mother, brother, wife and infant daughter to mourn their irreparable loss. As a member of society, the deceased was active, useful and intelligent. In his intercourse with mankind, he maintained the strictest integrity—in his conduct, he was upright and honorable—in his disposition, generous, manly and independent. His last illness he bore with unusual patience and resignation. He viewed approaching dissolution with the composure of a philosopher—he met it with the fortitude of a christian. A few days before his death, he became seriously concerned about the state of his immortal soul. Contemplating the idea of a rebellious sinner appearing before the judge of quick and dead, his soul trembled. On being favored, however, with clear and consistent views of the plan of salvation revealed in the gospel, he became courageous. He felt that he was a guilty sinner, but experienced that Christ was an all-sufficient Saviour, and died fully assured of future happiness. [COM.

Sale and Hiring

THERE will be sold, on Thursday, the 8th of February next, at the dwelling-house of Susanna Smartt, a great variety of articles, the property of the heirs of George A. J. Smartt, deceased, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Bacon, Hogs,

Horses, Cows, Farming utensils, &c.

Also, will be Hired,

At the same time and place, a number of

Valuable and Likely NEGROES;

for all which a reasonable credit will be given.

JAMES SPRATT, THOMAS B. SMARTT, } *Ex'rs.*

January 17, 1827.—3t17

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the 2d February next, at the late residence of George Parks, deceased, the following property, viz:

One Negro Girl,
Five head of Horses,
Seven head of Cattle, some Sheep,
One Riding Chair,
One Silver Watch,
Farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and some Cotton in the seed.

—ALSO—

THREE NEGROES

will be hired, and some land rented. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by JOHN WEEKS, and SAM'L. WILLIAMSON, } *Ex'rs.*

January 13, 1827.—2t16

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, are requested to settle the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them as the law directs.

Negro Boy for Sale.

A VERY likely negro boy, of about 14 years of age, is left for sale with me, very low for cash. He is well grown and active, and sold for no other cause than the want of money.

I have also for sale a neat, light second-hand four wheel carriage, Newark make, but little worn. I will sell it low, and make the terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN IRWIN.

3teow.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

KAVILAND & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,
385 Do. do. good,
100 Do. Spanish Brown,
80 Do. Venetian Red,
20 Bbls. Whiting, English,
25 Do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia.
10 Hhds. Copperas,
18 Kegs Verdigris,
75 Do. Yellow Ochre,
1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,
4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,
8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
4 Hhds. Lamp Black,
407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.—3mift25.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. 30

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE,

January 6, 1827.

THOSE indebted to this Office, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their respective dues. Such as do not attend to this notice, must not expect any farther credit. In no case, hereafter, will a letter be delivered until the postage is paid, except to such as have regular accounts; and accounts will be kept with those only who live within a convenient distance, are known to be punctual, and whose postages are sufficiently large to warrant the trouble.

Those who receive newspapers through this Office, and neglect to call and pay the postage due on them, must expect to have their papers retained hereafter, unless the postage is paid quarterly in advance. In respect to such, the subjoined instruction from the General Post-Office will be strictly adhered to:—

"Experience has proved how inattentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting the postages of newspapers; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers, even though they tender you the money for them singly."

3t15

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and has made such arrangements, that his customers may rely on punctuality and despatch. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Ear and Finger Rings,
Breast Pins, Lockets,
Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,
Mustard and Salt do.
Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles,
Silver Spectacles,
Do. do. with extra Glass,
Do. do. concave for near sights,

Swords, Epaulettes,

And a variety of other articles in the fancy way, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

JOHN M'KEE.

Chesterville, S. C. Jan. 6, 1827.—6t19

Notice.

AS the subscriber intends shortly to move from this place, he wishes all who are indebted to him, to make immediate settlement. Those who cannot settle with cash, can have an opportunity of settling by giving their notes, if application be made before the next February court. After that, all book accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to the association of M'Kenzie & Caldwell, *must* make immediate payment, as a further indulgence need not be expected. DAVID T. CALDWELL.

Charlotte, January 4, 1827.—3t15

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of COOPER & M'GINN, is this day disolved by mutual consent. All persons who stand indebted to said firm, are called on for immediate payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. ADAM COOPER, AMZI M'GINN.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1827.—3t15

COTTON

WILL be received on Storage, at the Store Houses adjoining the WAGON YARD, FAYETTEVILLE, at which latter place safe and comfortable accommodations can be provided for Wagoners and their teams.

Persons storing Cotton with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market, and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices. JOHN McRAE.

January 4, 1827.—6t19

Notice.

ON Saturday, 3d of February next, will be sold that valuable tract of LAND, whereon widow Sarah Sloan formerly lived. It lies in the upper end of Mecklenburg, on the road leading from Beattie's Ford to Concord, adjoining the lands of William L. Davidson, Esq. and others. It contains 296 acres, of which 50 or 60 are under cultivation and in good repair.—There is a good dwelling-house, a barn, kitchen, smoke house, and other necessary out-buildings. Any person wishing to view the land before sale, may apply to the subscriber.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DOHERTY, Agent.

January 8, 1827.—3t16

THE

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.

For sale at this Office.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1826.

Wm. E. White, vs. Wm. Kendrick. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Jos. Smith, & he summoned as Garnishee.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next February term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t19—pr. adv. $2.

Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

TIMES CHANGE'S.

I saw her once—so freshly fair
That, like a blossom just unfolding,
She open'd to life's cloudless air,
And Nature joy'd to view it's moulding.
Her smile, it haunts my memory yet—
Her cheek's fine hue divinely glowing—
Her rosebud mouth—her eyes of jet—
Around on all their lights bestowing:
Oh! who could look on such a form,
So nobly free, so softly tender,
And darkly dream that earthly storm
Should dim such sweet, delicious splendor!
For in her mein, and in her face,
And in her young steps fairy lightness,
Nought could the raptured gazer trace
But Beauty's glow, and Pleasure's brightness.

I saw here twice—and alter'd charm—
But still of magic richest, rarest,
Than girlhood's talisman less warm,
Though yet of earthly sights the fairest:
Upon her breast she held her child,
The very image of its mother,
Which ever to her smiling smiled,
They seem'd to live but in each other:
But matron cares, or lurking woe,
Her thoughtless, sinless youth had banish'd,
And from her cheek the roseate glow
Of girlhood's balmy morn had vanish'd;
Within her eyes, upon her brow,
Lay something softer, fonder, deeper,
As if in dreams some visioned wo
Had broke the Elysium of the sleeper.

I saw her thrice—Fate's dark decree
In widow's garments had array'd her,
Yet beautiful she seem'd to be,
As even my reveries pourtray'd her;
The glow, the glance had passed away,
The sunshine, and the sparkling glitter,
Still, though I noted pale decay,
The retrospect was scarcely bitter,
For, in their place a calmness dwelt,
Serene, subduing, soothing, holy;
To feeling which, the bosom felt
That every louder mirth is folly—
A Pensiveness—which is not grief,
A stillness—as of sunset streaming—
A fairy glow on flower and leaf,
Till earth looks like a landscape dreaming.

A last time—and unmoved she lay,
Beyond Life's dim, uncertain river,
A glorious mould of fading clay,
From whence the spark had fled for ever!
I gazed—my breast was like to burst—
And, as I thought of years departed;
The years wherein I saw her first,
When she, a girl, was lighteome-hearted,—
And when I mused on later days,
As moved she in her matron duty,
A happy mother in the blaze
Of ripen'd hope, and sunny beauty,—
I felt the chill—I turn'd aside—
Bleak Desolation's cloud came o'er me,
And Being seemed a troubled tide,
Whose wrecks in darkness swam before me!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

A TALE.

The following is extracted from "The Traveller," a tale by the author of Redwood.—A family of travellers is represented as having stopped at a point of land at the junction of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, to view the remains of an old fortification. While they were viewing this monument of older time, a gentleman appeared, who, like them, had been attracted to the spot by curiosity, and after introducing himself, begged leave to relate a traditionary story, which he had picked up in his journey through Canada, some of the events of which had been located at this place.—The family very readily assented to the proposal, and the stranger related the following particulars:

A commandant of this fort (which was built by the French, to protect their traders against the savages) married a young Iroquois, who was before or after the marriage, converted to the Catholic faith. Her brother lurked in this neighborhood, and procured interviews with her, and attempted to win her back, by all the motives of national pride and family affection; but all in vain. The young Garanga, or to call her by her baptismal name, Marguerite, was bound by a threefold cord—her love to her husband, her son, and to her religion. Mecumeh, finding persuasion ineffectual, had recourse to stratagem. The commandant was in the habit of going down the river often on fishing excursions, and when he returned he would fire his signal gun, and Marguerite and her boy would hasten to the shore to greet him.

On one occasion he had been gone longer than usual. Marguerite was filled with apprehension, naturally enough at any time, when eminent danger and hair-breadth escapes were of every day occurrence. She had sat in the tower watching for the returning canoe till the last beam of day had faded from the waters. The deepening of twilight played tricks with her imagination.—Once she was started by the water-fowl, which, as it skimmed along the surface of the water, imagined to her fancy the light canoe, impelled by her husband's vigorous arm. Again she heard the leap of the heavy muskalonghi, and the splashing waters sounded to her fancy like the first dash of the oar. That passed away, and disappointment and tears followed. Her boy was beside her; the young Louis, who, though scarcely twelve years old, already had his imagination filled with daring deeds. Born and bred in a fort, he was an adept in the use of the bow and the musket; courage seemed to be his instinct, and danger his element, and battles and wounds, were "household words" with him. He laughed at his mother's fears; but in spite of his boyish ridicule, they strengthened, till apprehension seamed reality. Suddenly the sound of the signal gun broke on the still of the night. Both mother and son sprang upon their feet, with a cry of joy, and were pressing, hand in hand, towards the outer gate, when a sentinel stopped them to remind Marguerite, that it was her husband's order that no one should venture without the walls after sunset. She, however, insisted on passing, and telling the soldier that she would answer the commandant for his breach of orders, she passed the outer barrier.—Young Louis held up his bow and arrow before the sentinel, saying gayly, "I am my mother's body guard, you know." Tradition has preserved these trifling circumstances, as the events that followed rendered them memorable.

The distance, continued the stranger, from the fort to where the commandant moored his canoe, was trifling, and quickly passed. Marguerite and Louis flew along the foot path, reached the shore, and were in the arms of ——— Mecumeh and his fierce companions. Entreaties and resistance were alike vain. Resistance was made, with a manly spirit by young Louis, who drew a knife from the girdle of one of the Indians, and attempted to plunge it into the bosom of Mecumeh, who was roughly binding his wampum belt over Marguerite's mouth, to deaden the sound of her screams. The uncle wrested the knife from him, and smiled proudly on him, as if he recognized in the brave boy a scion from his own stock.

The Indians had two canoes; Marguerite was conveyed to one, and Louis to the other, and both canoes were rowed into the Oswegatchie, and up the stream as fast as it was possible to impel them against the current of the river.

Not a word or cry escaped the boy; he seemed intent on some purpose; and when the canoe approached near the shore, he took off a military cap he wore, and threw it so skilfully that it lodged, where he meant it should, on the branch of a tree which projected over the water. There was a long white feather in the cap. The Indians had observed the boy's movements—they held up their oars for a moment, and seemed to consult whether they should return and remove the cap; but after a moment they again dashed their oars in the water and proceeded forward. They continued rowing for a few miles, and then landed; hid their canoes behind some trees on the river's bank, and plunged into the woods with their prisoners. It seems to have been their intention to have returned to their canoes in the morning, and they had not proceded far from the shore, when they kindled a fire and prepared some food, and offered to share it with Marguerite and Louis. Poor Marguerite, as you may suppose, had no mind to eat; but Louis, saith tradition, eat as heartily as if he had been safe within the walls of the fort. After supper, the Indians stretched themselves before the fire, but not till they had taken the precaution to bind Marguerite to a tree, and compel Louis to lie down in the arms of his uncle Mecumeh. Neither of the prisoners, as you may imagine, closed their eyes. Louis kept his eye fixed on his mother. She sat upright beside an old decayed oak; the cord was fastened around her waist and bound round the tree, which had been blasted by lightning; the moon poured its beams through the naked branches upon her face, convulsed with the agony of despair and fear. With one hand she held a crucifix to her lips, the other on her rosary. The sight of his mother in such a situation, stirred up daring thoughts in the bosom of the heroic boy; he lay powerless in his uncle's naked, brawney arms. He tried to disengage himself, but, at the slightest movement, Mecumeh, though still sleeping, seemed conscious, and strained him closer to him. At last the strong sleep, that in the depth of the night steeps the senses in utter forgetfulness, overpowered him; his arms relaxed their hold, dropped beside him, and left Louis free.

He rose cautiously, looked for one instant on the Indians, and assured himself they all slept profoundly. He then possessed himself of Mecumeh's knife, which lay at his feet, and severed the cord that bound his mother to the tree. Neither of them spoke a word; but with the least possible sound they had come to the shore; Louis in the confidence, and Marguerite with the faint hope of reaching it before they were overtaken

You may imagine how often the poor mother, timid as a fawn, was startled by the evening breeze stirring the leaves, but the boy bounded forward as if there was neither fear nor danger in the world.

They had nearly attained the margin of the river, where Louis meant to launch one of the canoes and drop down the current, when the Indian yell, resounding through the woods, struck on their ears. They were missed, pursued, and to escape was impossible. Marguerite, panic struck, sunk on the ground. Nothing could check the career of Louis. "On—on, mother," he cried, "to the shore—to the shore." She rose, and instinctively followed her boy. The sound of pursuit came nearer and nearer. They reached the shore, and there beheld three canoes coming swiftly up the river. Animated with hope, Louis screamed the watch-word of the garrison, and was answered by his father's voice.

The possibility of escape, and the certain approach of her husband, infused new life into Marguerite. "Your father cannot see us," she said, "as we stand here in the shade of these trees; hide yourself in that thicket, I will plunge into the water." Louis crouched under the bushes, and was completely hidden by an overhanging grape-vine while his mother advanced a few steps into the water, and stood erect, where she could be distinctively seen. A shout from the canoes apprised her that she was recognized, and at the same moment, the Indians, who had now reached the shore, rent the air with their cries of rage and defiance. They stood for a moment, as if deliberating what next to do; Mecemeh maintained an undaunted and resolved air; not so his followers; the aspect of armed men, and a force thrice their number, had its usual effect—they fled. He looked after them, cried "shame!" and then, with a desperate yell, leaped into the water and stood beside Marguerite.—The canoes were now within a few yards; he put his kinfe to her bosom, "The daughter of Tecumseh," he said, "should have died by the judgment of our warriors, but now by her brother's hand she must perish;" and he drew back his arm to give vigor to the fatal stroke, when an arrow pierced his own breast, and he fell, insensible, at his sister's side. A moment after, Marguerite was in the arms of her husband, and Louis, with his bow unstrung, bounded from the shore, and was received to his father's canoe; and the wild shores rang with the acclamations of the soldiers, while his father's tears of pride and joy were poured like rain upon his cheek.

THE ABOMINATION OF CALUMNY.

"Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend; nor man deplore so fell a foe. It stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness—spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid; it is the heart-searching dagger of the dark assassin; it is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is incurable; it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder—murder its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport."

The man who breaks into my dwelling, or meets me on the public road, and robs me of my property, does me injury. He stops me on the way to wealth, strips me of my hardearned savings, involves me in difficulty, and brings my family to penury and want. But he does me an injury which can be repaired. Industry and economy may again bring me into circumstances of ease and affluence; and the smiles of gratitude may yet play upon the cheeks of my offspring, as they receive the small tokens of parental love.

The man who comes at the midnight hour and fires my dwelling, does me injury. He burns my roof, my pillow, my raiment, my every shelter from the storm and the tempest. But *he* does me an injury which can be repaired.—The storm may indeed beat upon me, and chilling blasts assail me; but Charity will recevie me into her dwelling—will give me food to eat and raiment to put on,—will kindly assist me in raising a new roof over the ashes of the old; and I shall again sit by my own fireside, and taste the sweets of friendship and of home.

But, the man who circulates false reports concerning my character—who exposes every act of my life which can be represented to my disadvantage—who goes first to this, then to that neighbour, tells them he is very tender of my reputation, enjoins upon them the strictest secrecy, and then fills their ears with hearsays and rumours, and what is worse, leaves them to dwell upon the hints and suggestions of his own busy imagination—the man who in this way 'filches from me my good name,' does me an injury which neither industry, nor charity, nor time itself can repair.—He has told his tale of slander to an uncharitable world. Some receive it as truth; others suspect that the half was not told them; and others dress what they have heard in the highest colouring, add to it the foul calumny of their own invention, and proclaim it in the corners of the streets and upon the house tops. Should I prove myself innocent, and attempt to meet the scandal with contradiction, the story of my disgrace outstrips me, or my solicitude to contradict it excites suspicion of guilt. Should the slanderer confess his crime, the blot is made, and his tears of repentance cannot wash it out. I might as well recall the winds, or quench the stars, as recall the tale of infamy, or wipe this foul stain from my character.

I attach a high value to the esteem and confidence of my fellow men. I cannot but wish, that, while I live among them, I may hold a place in their affections, and be treated with the respect which is due to my station. 'A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches,' or than 'precious ointment,'

"'Tis the immediate jewel of the soul,
The purest treasure mortal times afford."

Give me this, and I can face the frowns of fortune—can be pointed at as the child of poverty, and still know what it is to be happy. Take this away, and you strike a dagger into my soul—you render life itself a burden. The frowns of a world, the finger of scorn and the hiss of contempt, are more than man can endure.

Yet, dear as reputation is, 'and in my soul's just estimation prized above all price,' it is not too dear, it is not too sacred, for the slanderer so tarnish and destroy. He can take from me the confidence of my employers, the respect of my friends—can blast my reputation with his pestilential breath, and feel not a pang of remorse. He would blight the fairest flower in the garden of innocence, demolish the loftiest temple of human purity, and place his broad stamp of infamy on the holiest servant of the living God.

The slanderer has not a single pretext or excuse to palliate his offence.—A desire of gain may urge some to the commission of crime. The incendiary and the assassin may be excited by this base passion to perpetrate their deeds of darkness and of death. But the man that attacks me with slander has no hope of personal good; and if he robs me of my character, he

"Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed."

He gratifies the malice of his heart, adds one more to the family of wrethedness and wo, and enjoys a secret pleasure—yea, even triumphs, as he reflects on the infamous achievement.

How base, how contemptible is the character of the slanderer! However various their motives or diversified the means which they take to accomplish their object, they are all the enemies of man. 'Some may perpetrate this iniquity with designs directly malicious; some, from a busy, meddling disposition, always unsatisfied, unless when interfering with the concerns of others; and some, from a wish to be thought extensively acquainted with private history. But they are all characterized in Scripture by the significant names of *evil-speakers, busy-obdies and tale-bearers*, and are considered there, and every where else, as the disturbers and pests of society.'

What mischief may not be occasioned by the tongue of slander! What character is proof against its poison?—How are individuals, families and neighbourhoods, affected by its malignity! Better dwell amid the infections of an hospital, than move in an atmosphere contaminated by the breath of slander. Better meet an enemy in the field of battle, or fall into the hands of the ruthless savage, than be overtaken by this 'pestilence which walketh in darkness.'

What does the slanderer think of himself? Does he hope to be respected by men or approved of God? Let him ask his conscience; and if that is not already 'seared as with a hot iron,' it will tell him that the smiles, the flattery and the politeness which he puts on when in the presence of those he slanders, are thinner than gauze. His real character is discerned by men, and his whole heart is naked to the eye of Omniscience.—Does he think that his is a small crime, and that he shall go unpunished? If there is a God in heaven—if He has said 'speak not evil one of another,' 'thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour,' most assuredly the slanderer will not go unpunished—verily, he will have his reward. If there is a God in heaven—if He has said, that 'for every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment,' may I, and may you, dear reader, be saved from the sentence which awaits that man, whose tongue is the tongue of *Slander*.

Sketches of Character.—The number of persons who pass through the village of Buffalo for pleasure or on business, during the summer season, is immense. Notwithstanding the great number however, it is said of many of the inhabitants of the village, that they can almost at a glance, decide from what section of the country each visiter comes, and "nothing is more common on the appearance of a party of strangers, than the expression, they are Bostonians, Albanians or Southerners, as the case may be."

A writer in the Buffalo Journal is amusing himself with drawing sketeches of the manners and character of visiters there from the various cities of the Union. His portrait of the New-Yorkers can hardly be called complimentary, and his remarks respecting the ladies of our city are absolutely petrifying.—"The waiting maids," he says, "are altogether finer women than their mistresses.' We are not naturally inquisitive, but we really cannot help being a little "curious to know" how this discovery has been effected. Perhaps he found the waiting maids not particularly given to contemptuousness, which he seems to think the besetting sin of their mistresses. But let him speak for himself.

"The New-York cockneys are known by their affected pronunciation; they either clip their words or lisp prettily, and express a mortal aversion to yankeeism. Talk to them of groves and fountains, and they will silence you with praises of battery. Speak of the falls of the Niagara, and they will recite the wonders of the city hall. Their dislike of the country is evident from the anxiety which they manifest for a speedy and safe return to their friends. They are in the main harmless fellows, and are held in high esteem by our tavern keepers, as they eat little, spend their money like princes, and never ask the item of a bill. We have seen no very favorable specimens of New-York belles. Their waiting maids are altogether finer women than their mistresses.—They are reserved, to dullness, and appear to hold the natives in great contempt, much to the mortification of sundry of our small gentry, who esteem themselves vastly pretty fellows.—Red Jacket is thought by them to be the only distinguished personage in the western district, and I have known a company of city belles to stand an hour in a bar room, listening to a conversation held with him by a learned gentleman of their party, the cunning Indian nodding his head in reply to what he could by no possibility, have understood. The Albany beau is quite the reverse of his New-York neighbor. He drinks brandy and talks politics, swears at the servants, & quarrels with his landlords, and is in fact what he styles himself, "a real roarer." The ladies under his protection are usually handsome, but resemble their gallant indiscretion; they romp the streets without protection, address strangers with the utmost confidence, and look country gentlemen out of countenance.

"The Philadelphia fair are distinguished by the mildness of their manners, and their fondness for conversation or aptness at small talk. They have much of what the French style *en bon point* in their appearance, generally handsome, and sometimes beautiful, and would be more agreeable with less exertion to appear so. They are usually accompanied with a quaker father, a dull news reading husband, who are continually boring their auditors with Schuylkill Water Works and regular streets. Your real Philadelphia buck rarely ventures beyond the bounds of civilization, which he conceives to be limited by the bounds of his native city."